

U.S. Military Academy - Grant Hall/South Barracks
West of Thayer Road just south of its juncture
with Brewerton Road
U.S. Military Academy
West Point
Orange County
New York

HABS No. NY-5708-26

HABS
NY
36-WEPD
1/26-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY - GRANT HALL/SOUTH BARRACKS

LOCATION: West of Thayer Road just south of its juncture with
Brewerton Road, U.S. Military Academy, West Point,
Orange County, New York.

USGS, West Point Quadrangle, Universal Transverse
Mercator Coordinates: 18.587190.4582350

PRESENT OWNER
AND OCCUPANT: U.S. Military Academy, Department of the Army.

PRESENT USE: Cadet Barracks and Visitor Reception.

SIGNIFICANCE: By its function and location, Grant Hall/South Barracks
maintains an important site and density in the Academic
Area of the Academy. It contributes through its neo-tudor
gothic design to the architectural character of West Point.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1930-32. Occupied September, 1932 (Annual Report, 1932).
2. Architect: Cehron and Ross, Architects, New York City.
3. Original and subsequent owners: U.S. Military Academy, Department of the Army.
4. Builders: Unknown.
5. Original plans and construction: Original working drawings exist and are in the office of the Facilities Engineer, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, U.S. Military Academy. Drawings are dated 1930 and are signed by Major General W. R. Smith, Superintendent; Major General B. F. Cheatham, Quarter Master General; and General C. P. Summerall, Chief of Staff. One sheet of drawings, dated September 17, 1929 and labelled "typical Unit Plan," indicates that the "Office of the Constructing Quartermaster" influenced the interior design of the cadet rooms.

The Annual Report of 1932 describes the building:

"The first floor of this building contains the Cadet Reception Room, well designed and furnished with taste. It fills a real need for a place where parents and friends of the cadets can visit the cadets during release from quarters. The Cadet Hostess has an office at the north end of the reception room where she is readily accessible to the cadets and their friends. Adjoining the Cadet Reception Room at the south end is the Cadet Restaurant, where a modern soda fountain has been installed."

6. Alterations and additions: There have been relatively few alterations to Grant Hall/South Barracks. The earliest alterations include the placement of exterior metal grilles on the first floor windows of south and west elevations and the addition of metal porch roof supports in the courtyard. These alterations were respectively carried out in 1937 and 1938 under the direction of Quartermasters Lt. Col. Robert M. Littlejohn and Lt. Col. F. F. Scowden.

Alterations in the next decade include the conversion of some basement rooms to trunk rooms in 1943 and the conversion from incandescent to fluorescent lighting, with the exception of the Reception Room. This change in lighting was part of a systematic conversion by the architectural firm of York and Sawyer, whose work also included buildings #735, 738, 740 and 751. Although drawings dated 1949 show a proposed rearrangement of interior spaces, later plans indicate that this was not executed.

The few changes that occurred in the 1950s can hardly be called alterations. These basically amount to maintenance repairs such as the repointing and weatherproofing of brick and stone and the recaulking of doors and windows, carried out in 1958. Alterations to Grant Hall/South Barracks during this period include a new built-up roof over the Cadet Restaurant in 1959.

Repairs continued in the 1960s with the replacement of exterior stair treads (1960); exterior trim painting (1961); and interior painting (1962). Drawings made at the time of the 1962 interior painting in Grant Hall indicate that some of the original wooden wainscot was replaced. The following year, 1963, 3 oak showcases were installed in the mezzanine balcony along the south end of Grant Hall's reception room.

Beginning in the mid-1960s more substantial alterations began to take place. In 1965 and 1966 all doors and room lavatories were respectively replaced. It might have been at this time that the louvered transom windows above the doors were removed. In 1967 the cheek walls of the exterior courtyard stairs were rebuilt in brick with concrete caps and new metal handrails. The Kitchenette serving the Cadet Restaurant in Grant Hall was remodelled in 1969. This alteration involved removing a cabinet and counter on the restaurant side, creating a new serving window and filling an original doorway to the restaurant. In 1970 the Cadet Restaurant, or Lunch Room as it was called at that time, was air-conditioned.

Besides maintenance repointing and water-proofing of the parapet in 1973, the only other readily datable alteration occurred in 1975. It was at this time that alterations were made to some cadet rooms by the architectural and engineering firm Corbett, Thornberg, Stechow, Jordan of Newark, New Jersey. These alterations included the creation of day rooms (two on the first floor and one on the second floor) by the removal of room lavatories, bookcases and all trim. Other rooms on all floors have now been converted to computer or study rooms but remain as unaltered single rooms.

Undated changes include the periodic adaptive use of various basement rooms, such as the Camera Room/Darkroom being used for a storage room; the installation of downlights in the alcoves of the Reception Room; and a plywood filler in the transom window over the kitchenette's exterior door.

- B. Historical Context: For an historical and architectural context of this building within the overall development of West Point, see HABS No. NY-5708, Volume 2: "West Point, An Overview of the History and Physical Development of the United States Military Academy."

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Gehron and Ross's design for Grant Hall/South Barracks conforms stylistically to its surrounding neo-tudor gothic neighbors yet the absence of decoration imparts to it a more modern, functional feeling. The carved limestone letters above the entrance to Grant Hall and the stylized sculptures of that facade reflect its 1930 date. The painted decorative patterns in Grant Hall's Reception Room also give it a period feeling. The barracks section of the building is called out by its common double-hung sash windows and the traditional quad room plan for separate staircases and a courtyard area.
2. Condition of fabric: Grant Hall/South Barracks is in excellent condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The principal facade of the building is its 181'-0" east elevation that faces Thayer Road. This elevation, however, contains only the entrance to the one story Grant Hall. Grant Hall occupies the eastern wing of the C-shaped building with a three-sided courtyard open to the north. Each elevation of this 120'-4" (E-W) x 121'-3" (N-S) courtyard contains four separate entrances to the barracks. The west wing is 149'-8" long, which when combined with the off-set south block, gives the west elevation a combined length of 181'-0". The south elevation is 250'-4". Each of the three wings of the building are 49'-9" deep.
2. Foundations: The foundations consist of reinforced concrete piers on bedrock. Concrete walls range in thickness from 1'-4" to 2'8" with the majority being 2'-0".
3. Walls:
 - a. Over-all: The exterior walls of Grant Hall/South Barracks are composed of gray rock-faced granite laid in random range ashlar pattern (Grant Hall facade) and mottled beige brick (South Barracks). Buff-colored dressed limestone is used for door and window jambs, sills and lintels; window mullions and tracery; window arches; sculptural carvings; beltcourses; the watertable; coping for buttresses; the parapet; and embrasure openings (see HABS photograph). The four story building is divided vertically into five stages by the watertable and three belt courses.

An undated typed fact sheet in the U.S.M.A. Archives entitled "Notes on Architectural Embellishments" gives the following information:

"The sculptor, in developing the embellishment for the new South Barracks next to the Hospital, divided the 50 states from which cadets are appointed into 14 equal geographical areas. He then researched the trees most indigenous to each area. The 14 large stone carvings on the two buildings are designed of the leaves of trees most prevalent in the 14 geographical areas from which cadets come to USMA.

Grant Hall - It is interesting to note that the first floor windows in Grant Hall running north from the main entrance portray the history of the cadet full dress hat, carved in stone decorating the upper portion of the window casings. Each successive window describes successive periods of the full dress cadet tarbucket."

- b. East Elevation: The east elevation of the east wing is a combination of Grant Hall on the first floor and the South Barracks above. Grant Hall is identified by a differentiation in fenestration and by a projecting entry porch on the south corner. The extreme right bay of the first floor appears to be two story due to a mezzanine at the north end of the Reception Room. A kitchen ell projects to the south, occupying the ell space of the south block's east elevation (see HABS photographs). The east elevation of the South Barracks (2nd-4th floors) is a symmetrical 12 bay wall articulated by a rhythm of slightly projecting "towers" and buttresses (see HABS photographs).
- c. North Elevation: The north elevation consists of the ends of the east and west wings and the courtyard. The first floor of the west wing contains a three bay mezzanine level, which like the three bays below, distinguish Grant Hall from the two bays of the Barracks above. The west wing ends in a two bay elevation.

Both wings have a one story projection that provides a terminus for the 10' wide porches in the courtyard. While the north elevation of the east wing is finished in granite like the east elevation, the three elevations of the courtyard and the end of the west wing are finished in brick with limestone trim.

- d. West elevation: The west elevation of the west wing is a symmetrical 12 bay window wall finished in brick with limestone trim. To the right of the wing is the one bay west elevation part of the east elevation, "towers" and buttresses provide a wall rhythm with the fenestration.

- e. South Elevation: Longest of all elevations is that of the south. This consists of a central window wall similar in fenestration and wall articulation to the other walls. An obvious difference is the exposed basement fenestration of this elevation. With the exception of the west wing, whose end is finished in brick, this elevation is granite and limestone. Tucked in the southeast corner where the east wing joins the central block is the one story kitchen section consisting of three triple bays.
- 4. Structural system, framing: The walls of Grant Hall/South Barracks are load-bearing stone and brick which support encased steel I-beams of the floor and roof structure.
- 5. Porches: A continuous 10' veranda extends around all three sides of the courtyard linking the staircase entrances to the barracks. The veranda is concrete with the exception of a brick screen wall with limestone coping. Cantilevered out over the veranda is a concrete roof supported by concrete brackets with limestone corbels.
- 6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The Grant Hall section of the building is entered through three doorways, two on the facade and a secondary entrance to the kitchen on the south. A porch on the south end of the facade contains the principal entrance into the Visitor Reception Room. This doorway consists of oak bi-valve doors each with 10 panels and a small leaded-window. Above the doorway a leaded transom divided by three oak mullions is set within a pointed arch. Bevelled limestone jambs and a compound arch with stylized sculptured cadets in the impost position surround the doorway (see HABS photographs). Above the doorway is a sculptured panel with branch and arrows and the words "Grant Hall" in a stylized 1930s form (see HABS photographs). On the north end of the east facade, a single oak door with beaded vertical boards leads into the Visitors Reception Room. In addition to the single light window, the door is adorned with iron strap hinges and an iron door pull. The doorway is dressed with limestone jambs, a limestone label mold and military insignia shields as imposts.
 - b. Windows: The windows of Grant Hall, in character with its function, are more ornate than those of the Barracks. The main entry porch has double-mullioned windows under a projecting lintel while the windows of the hall are triple-mullioned windows within a compound pointed arch. For both types of windows a long and a short metal casement window with leaded quarrels is topped by trefoil tracery. Limestone is used for the arches, lintels, mullions, tracery, jambs, and sills. Sculptured "cadet heads" in limestone form the impost blocks of the arches (see HABS photographs). The windows of the Lunch Room do not have traceried tops but are otherwise similar. Windows of the mezzanine area on the north end of Grant Hall are similar to those already described with the exception of individually pointed-arch windows set within flat-topped openings with a label mold.

The windows of South Barracks are all similar with minor variations. These are double or triple groupings with limestone mullions, jambs, lintels and sills. They differ significantly from Grant Hall's windows by being double-hung wooden sash with nine-over-nine lights.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof of Grant Hall/South Barracks is slag over concrete. Skylights are located over each stairway.
- b. Cornice, parapet: A simple bevelled, projecting limestone band forms the cornice. Above this is a granite crenellated parapet wall with limestone coping.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The plan of Grant Hall/South Barracks is in the form of a "U," with the open end to the north. Longitudinal passages occur only in the Basement, with trunk rooms and shower rooms on either side. The south wing's basement does not provide access to the other two wings, whose passages are connected at right angles. The western section of the west wing remains unexcavated.

Grant Hall occupies the first floor of the east wing (see sketch, Supplemental Material). In addition to the main visitor reception room, this wing has a lunch room and kitchen on the south end and a mezzanine floor on the north end. There is no access, horizontally or vertically, between this floor of the east wing and the South Barracks.

The floor plan of the South Barracks from the first-fourth floors is a series of transverse stairhalls providing access to four rooms per floor with a toilet and shower at the end of the 8' wide hall on each floor. Typical rooms measure 22'-6" x 13'-10". Each room consists of two closets, a sink, two beds, two desks and chairs and wall-mounted bookcases.

2. Stairways: Four dog-leg stairways in each barracks wing are reached from the courtyard veranda (see sketch). At the north end of Grant Hall, a stairway provides access to the mezzanine balcony and a stairway links Grant Hall with a basement level men's restroom. A stairway also connects Grant Hall's kitchen with the basement.
3. Flooring: Grant Hall's Reception Room and all typical Cadet Rooms, bathrooms and halls have terazzo floors while the Lunch Room in Grant Hall has a slate floor.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The typical wall and ceiling finish for all floors is plaster and exposed concrete respectively. A variation occurs in Grant Hall's Reception Room where most of the concrete ceiling is formed and painted to resemble exposed wooden joists; the ceiling immediately before the fireplace at the north end of the Reception Room has a real wood ceiling. The Lunch Room has a suspended plaster ceiling with plaster beams. The exception to wooden baseboards is the Istrian Stone used in the Lunch Room.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The doorways to the cadet rooms are now without transoms and have solid wood two panel doors. Original wooden closet doors with louvers have been replaced in each cadet room by solid wooden doors.
 - b. Windows: Each stairway is lighted by a skylight.
6. Decorative features and trim: Interior decorative features are confined to Grant Hall; the South Barracks contains strictly utilitarian finishes. The Visitor Reception Room of Grant Hall is the most decorative room containing a concrete beam ceiling painted to represent wood and with painted decorative symbols of the states; a wood beam ceiling in the fireplace alcove; plaster vaulting in the arcade along the west wall; an Istrian stone baseboard; a wood panelled screen at its south end, and a wood panelled wainscot.

The entrance vestibule has a groin-vault ceiling with limestone ribs.

The Lunch Room is decoratively finished with a slate floor, Istrian stone baseboard, marble chairrail, stone arches, a wood panelled wainscot and a plaster ceiling with medallions and original chandeliers.
7. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. Heating: Heating is by steam radiators.
 - b. Lighting: Grant Hall's Reception Room has its original light sconces in a 1930s stylized form. The Lunch Room has its original chandelier.
8. Original furnishings: In addition to antique medieval chairs and tables in the Reception Room, there is a wooden bench carved with West Point scenes (see HABS photographs). Hanging in the entrance vestibule is a framed drawing labelled "Front Elevation Cadet Mess" and dated 1884.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Because of its dual function, the building is oriented in two directions. Grant Hall faces east onto Thayer Road while the South Barracks section of the building is oriented around a courtyard whose open north end is on the less-travelled Brewerton Road. The Grant Hall facade faces across Thayer Road to the facade of the Post Headquarters (HABS No. NY-5708-22) and is in line with the West Academic Building (HABS No. NY-5708-15) 47'-10" to the north and with Lee Barracks (740) to the south. To the northwest is the Central Barracks (756 A & B); to the southwest lies Sherman Barracks (738); and to the west is the Cadet Activities Division (720). This latter building sits upon a rocky ledge above the South Barracks, which makes a tight, natural boundry to the west.
2. Historic Site: Grant Hall/South Barracks was built on the site of the Old Mess Hall. The sidewalks east and north of the Mess Hall were retained but the new building extended past the earlier building site to the west onto an exsisting roadway. The location of the west wing is approximately the location of the former roadway and retaining wall. New stone retaining walls were built to the west and south after the rock cliff was cut back.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: Original ink-on-linen working drawings are in the Facilities Engineering Office, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, U.S. Military Academy. Subsequent alteration drawings are also found there.
- B. Early Views: Early photographs can be found in the U.S. Military Academy Archives and Special Collections.
- C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Records, U.S. Military Academy Archives and Special Collections.
See bibliographic essay in the Lange volume of this project for a listing of record groups.

- . "Study of Cadet Barracks" Memorandum, 1949, Post Planning Board File, U.S. Military Academy Archives.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Annual Reports, U. S. Military Academy Archives.

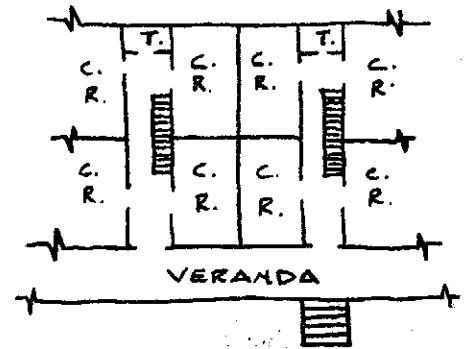
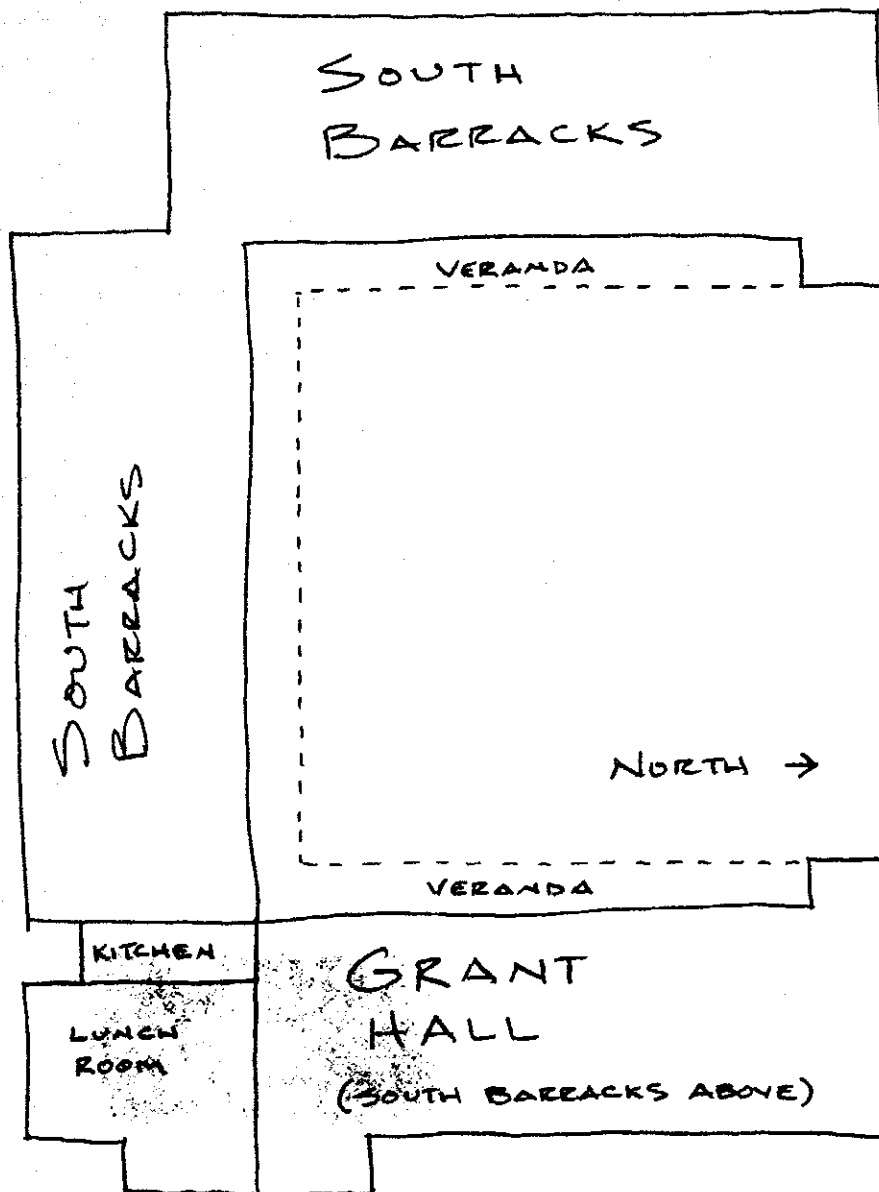
Grashof, Bethanie C. "Building Analysis and Preservation Guidelines for Category I and Selected Category II Buildings at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York." Historic American Buildings Survey, 1983 HABS No. NY-5708.

Lange, Robie S. "West Point: An Overview of the History and Physical Development of the United States Military Academy," Historic American Buildings Survey, 1983, HABS No. NY-5708.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Sketch plan, Massing of Grant Hall/South Barracks.
2. "Study of Cadet Barracks," 1949.

1. Sketch plan showing massing



TYPICAL PLAN
SHOWING CADET
ROOMS

GRANT HALL/SOUTH BARRACKS

FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF MASSING

HABS No. NY-5708-26

T.C.M. 1984 (NOT TO SCALE)

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

5 August 1949

SUBJECT: Study of Cadet Barracks.

TO: Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

1. Pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Special Orders No. 134, Hq., U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., dated 23 June 1949, a board of officers consisting of Lt. Col. Yale H. Wolfe, Lt. Col. Felix J. Gerace and Lt. Col. Francis J. Crown met on 6, 8, 14, 26 July and 1 August to consider and make recommendations regarding the utilization of all available living space within cadet barracks and the interior arrangements of cadet rooms for the purpose of standardization and elimination of nonessential items.

2. The board meetings included a survey of cadet barracks, consultations with both Regimental Commanders of the Tactical Department, their staffs, and various company tactical officers.

3. Utilization of Cadet Living Space

a. Discussion:

(1) During the meetings the following cadet living rooms now occupied by other activities and agencies were considered for reconversion for cadet occupancy:

(a) Three floors of either the 18th Division, Central Barracks, or the 49th Division, West Barracks.

(b) Twelve (12) rooms currently used as Cadet Orderly Rooms.

(2) The reoccupancy of three floors of the 18th Division by cadets appeared to be the most logical solution to the problem of making available the maximum number of living rooms for cadets. This solution would necessitate the crowding of the officers, enlisted and civilian personnel of both regiments and the Department of Military Psychology and Leadership into approximately one half the space currently occupied by them. Relocating the three cadet language clubs currently occupying three rooms on the first floor of the 49th Division was considered but no suitable location could be found for them. The resultant room assignments in the 49th Division for the above mentioned organizations would then be seven for each Regimental Tactical organization (authorized personnel - 20 per Regiment) and five for the Department of Military Psychology and Leadership (authorized personnel - 15), with two rooms on the sixth floor available as conference rooms. The cadet living space currently assigned the Tactical

CORRESPONDENCE CONTROL SHEET			
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES CORPS OF CADETS			
IMPORTANT:		13 24 Aug	19 49
		(Suspense Date)	
1. Note Suspense date above.			
2. Do not take action or make comments on this form.			
3. Do not separate this form from the attached correspondence.			
4. USCC File No. is: MACC 620 (Cdt Bks)			
(For convenience of typist when preparing reply)			
SYNOPSIS OF ATTACHED PAPERS: Study of Bks by bd of officers & req for comments			
Subject: on same by Col Nourse.			
From: Adj Gen, USMA			
Thru:			
To:	Comdt		
Date:	9/8/49		
FROM:	RB	(Initials)	M/C Control Section. Phono: 7221. Date: 9/8/49
TO	C/clk	S-1	Comdt S-4
DATE	9/8/49	9/8/49	10/2/49
			1500
USMA AG Form No 2-133 22 July '49			

Department is believed adequate but not excessive. Any reduction in space for the Tactical Department would jeopardize the proper implementation of the Military Psychology and Leadership program of the Tactical Department which requires each Company Tactical Officer to have frequent, intimate personal interviews with each cadet within his company. It is believed most undesirable when considering the mission of the Military Academy to restrain the activities of the Tactical Officers in their relations with cadets in order to regain 11 living rooms for cadets.

(3) The feasibility of providing space for either Tactical Officers or the Department of Military Psychology and Leadership within the Central Post Area but not in Cadet Barracks was investigated. The only space possibility, Building 777, was found not to be practical since the space in this building is used at different times by the Army Athletic Association, Cadet Mess, and Corps of Cadets.

(4) Consolidation of Orderly Rooms, i.e. two (2) companies to one room, was also considered. However, in the opinion of the Board, the volume of company administrative details carried out in each orderly room require that each company have its own orderly room.

(5) Cadet living rooms now occupied by other activities and agencies, not available for reoccupancy by cadets are:

- (a) Supply rooms in the 7th Division.
- (b) Cadet Chaplain's Office in the 19th Division.
- (c) Cadet Model Room in the 19th Division.

b. Conclusions:

(1) Under existing conditions cadet barracks space is being utilized as efficiently and economically as possible.

(2) The size of the Tactical Organization of each Regiment and the Brigade Staff is not excessive nor are they occupying more space than is required. No suitable space in the vicinity of the cadet barracks is available for reassignment to either Regiment of the Tactical Department or to the Department of Military Psychology and Leadership.

(3) Cadet Barracks space currently assigned to various agencies and activities for purposes other than cadet housing is considered to be appropriate and required for the proper operation of the activities and agencies involved. However, the question of utilization of living space in each room in permanent lettered companies cannot be judged at this time because permanent cadet room assignments for the Academic Year have not been made as of this date.

4. Interior Arrangement of Rooms

a. Disouseion:

A large number of oadst rooms were examined by the board but many were used for storags of personal belongings of cadsts absent on leave or training trips and those occupied by the new Fourth Class wers without radios, phonographs, books, files, etc., so that a true pioture of clutter in oadet rooms could not be determined at this time. Interrogation of Rsgimental Commandars and members of the Brigade Staff rsvsals ths following steps have bsen or will be taken to reduce clutter and to standardize the interior arrangement of cadet rooms:

(1) All moveable book ehelves have been removed.

(2) All books in sxcess of current needs have been placed in trunk rooms. Books have been moved from tops of desks where double study desks have been availabls.

(3) The following items and equipment will be removed from rooms and moved into trunk rooms during the Aoademio Year:

Combat boots, helmets, and helmet liners.

(4) Radio and phonograph tables will be moved back against walls. Radios and phonographs will be removed from all desks.

(5) Athletic and hobby equipment will be removed from rooms and placed in basement lockers.

(6) Attempt is being made to have similar type desks, chairs, wall lockers, etc. in any one room and to have similar floor plans for each room whersver possible. Because of the interior structural dssign a different sst of standard plans for arrangement of rooms are being published by each Regiment for each type of barracks; South Barracks, Central Barracks, North Barracks, and West Barracke. Floor plans showing furniturs arrangement are attached as inolosurss.

(7) Standardization of furniture in oadet rooms as funds becoms available ie continuing. During the Fiscal Year 1949 the following items of oadet rooms furniture were obtained to replace worn out items, or ae in the case of double study desks, to continue a program of providing one such desk in each oadet room:

125 Double Study Desks, should arrive about 15 Sept. 1949.
407 Steel Wall Lockers, already received.
110 Steel Chairs, should arrive about 1 September 1949.
100 Single Steel Tables, already received.

(8) Wood wall lockers are being moved to South Barracks to replace steel lockers therein so as to have the entire South Barracks equipped with wooden lockers.

b. Conclusion:

The steps to be taken by the Department of Tactics will reduce clutter in cadet rooms and will result in standardization of arrangement of furniture in rooms in each cadet barracks building.

5. Recommendations

This Board recommends that:

a. The cadet living space currently assigned to other agencies and other activities and organizations remain so assigned.

b. To prevent further encroachment on cadet living space, all requests for conversion of cadet living rooms to other purposes be acted upon by a board of not less than three officers appointed by the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.


c. No change be made in the currently authorized officer strength of the Regimental or Brigade Organizations of the Department of Tactics

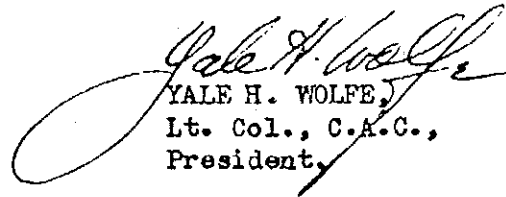
d. In quartering cadets in rooms during the Academic Year, assignments be so made as to utilize to the maximum all available three man rooms thereby holding the number of temporary two and four man rooms to the minimum.

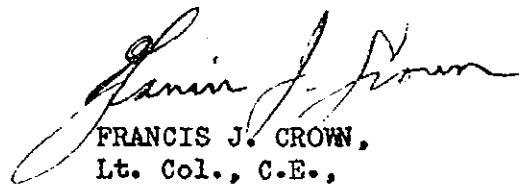
e. Steps currently being taken by the Department of Tactics to reduce clutter in cadet rooms and to standardize interior arrangement of rooms be continued.

f. For future plans, the double study desk be made a standard type desk for all cadet rooms. All cadet chairs procured in the future be a metallic type of such design that when not occupied by a cadet it can be pushed into the opening in the double study desk or under the table so as to make available maximum free floor space in the cadet rooms.

g. Standardization of furniture in cadet living rooms be based on the structural design of the room and, for economic reasons, furniture once installed for a certain number of occupants of a room not be removed from rooms if the number of occupants decreases.


FELIX J. GERACE,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
Member.


YALE H. WOLFE,
Lt. Col., C.A.C.,
President.


FRANCIS J. CROWN,
Lt. Col., C.E.,
Recorder.

*Standard Furniture Arrangement
in Rooms of South Barracks.*

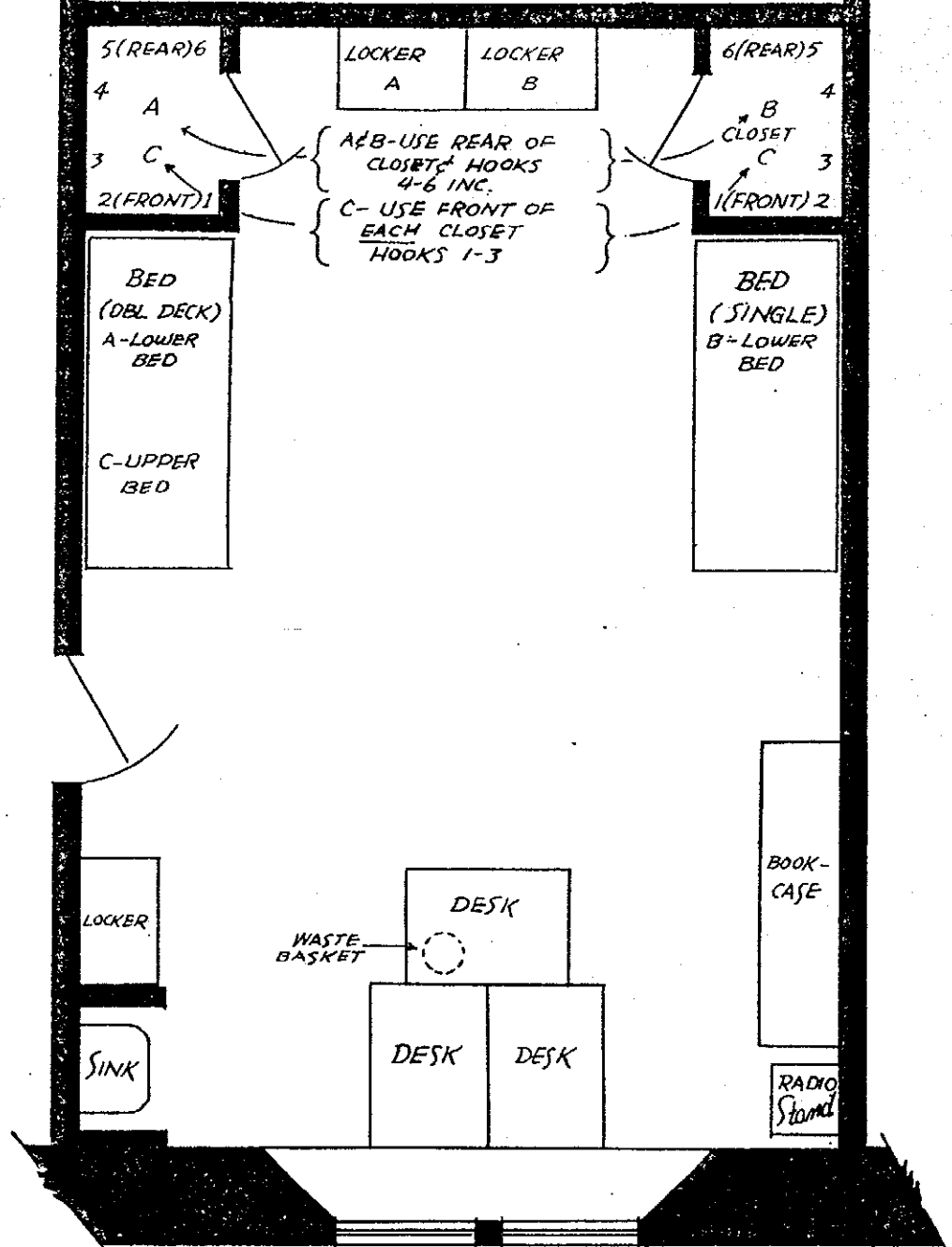
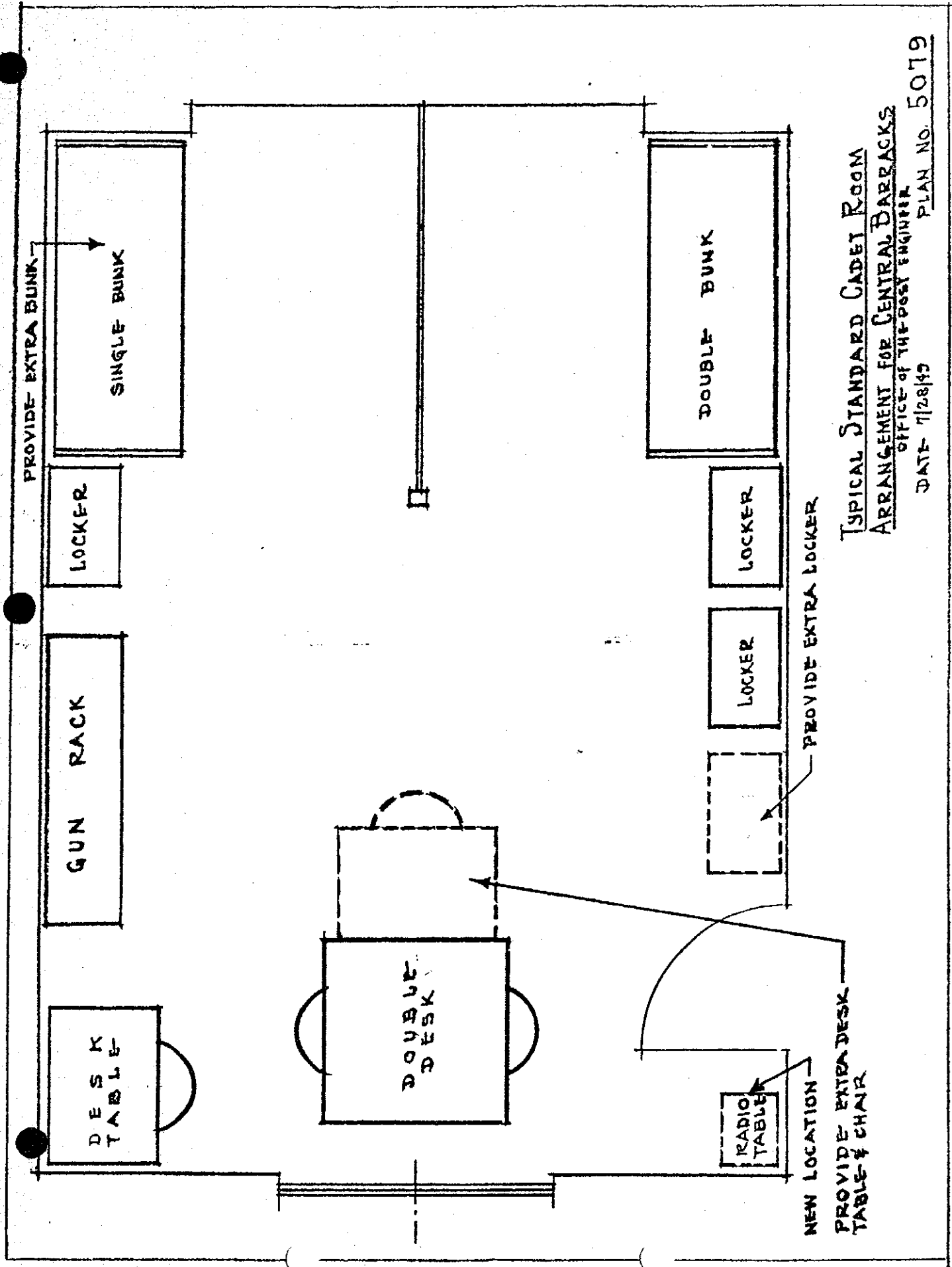
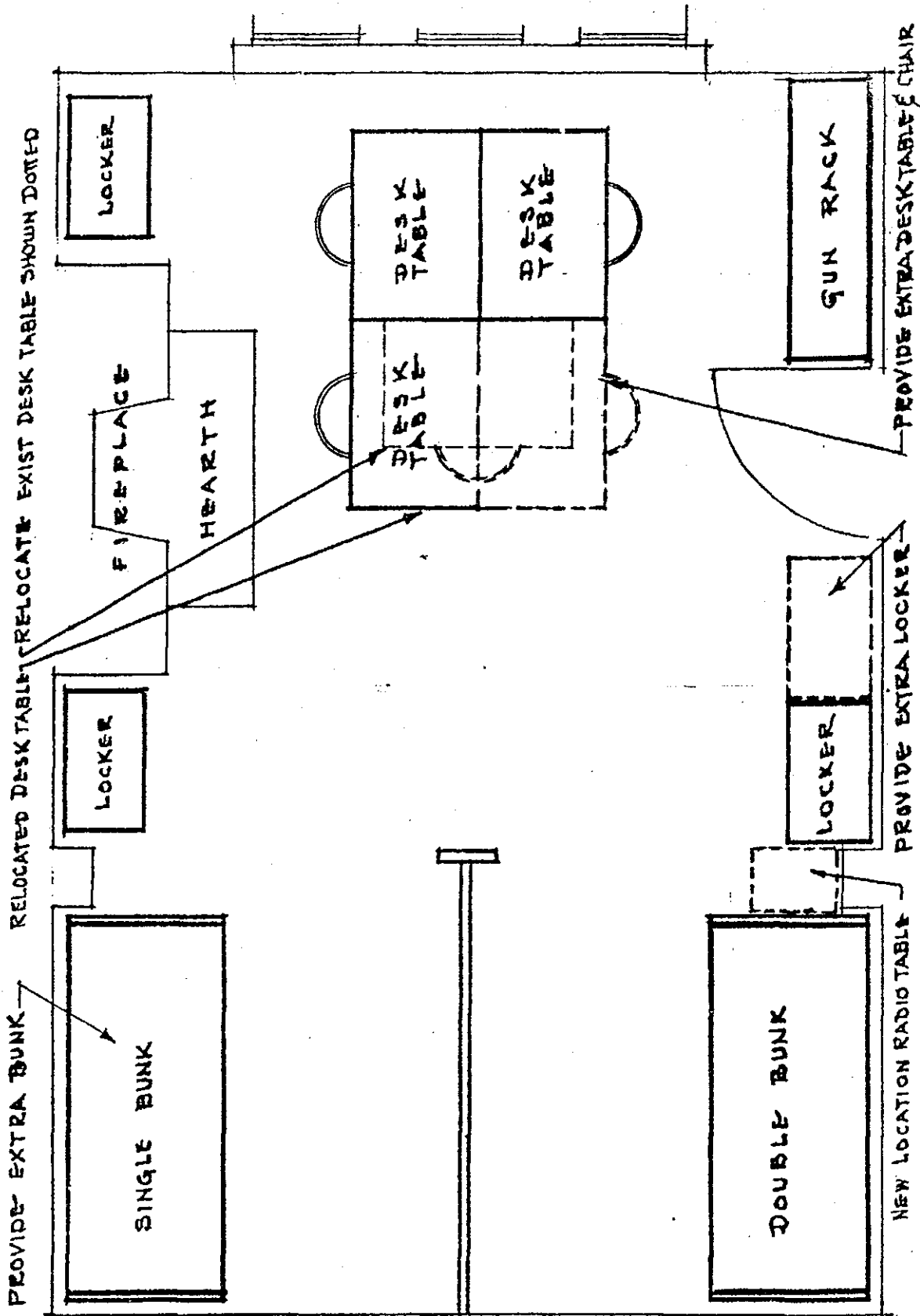


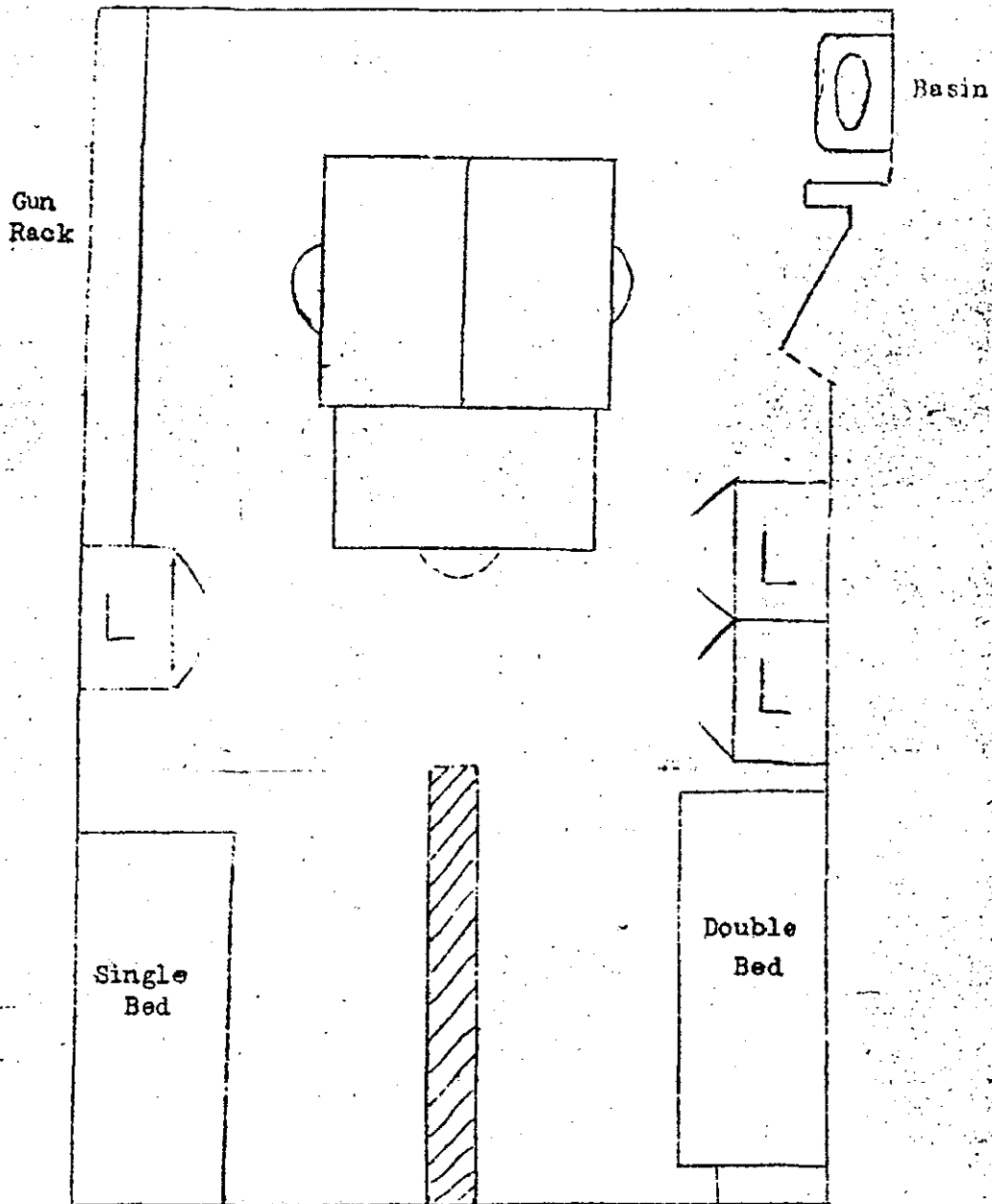
FIGURE 4-S





TYPICAL STANDARD CADET ROOM
ARRANGEMENT FOR NORTH BARRACKS
OFFICE OF THE POST ENGINEER
DATE 7/28/49
PLAN NO. 5080

Typical Standard Furniture Arrangement in Rooms of West Barracks



CENTRAL

231 - 2 men	=====
27 - 3 men	=====
<u>258</u>	

NORMAL

462
<u>81</u>
<u>543</u>

EMERGENCY

1 extra cadet in each 2 and 3 man room, making total capacity 2424.

OLD NORTH

136 - 2 men	=====
10 - 3 men	=====
<u>146</u>	

270
<u>50</u>
<u>300</u>

When authorized strength of 2496 is reached, additional 72 cadets are housed in 3 man rooms, making them 4 man rooms.

SOUTH

170 - 3 men	=====
1 - 3 men	=====
<u>171</u>	

340
<u>3</u>
<u>343</u>

NEW NORTH

2 - 1 man	=====
220 - 2 men	=====
<u>222</u>	

2
<u>440</u>
<u>442</u>

Total 1523

ADMINISTRATIVE ROOM

49th Division - 17 rooms	=	34
18th Division - 14 rooms	=	28
7th Division - 1 room	=	2
Orderly Rooms - 24 rooms	=	48
		<u>112</u>

Cadet Activity Rooms 49th Div (3)

6
<u>118</u>

ACTUAL OCCUPANCY

South Barracks

G-1	8
H	102
I	97
K	90
L	102
M	97
	<u>506</u>

Central Barracks

A	102
B	101
C	101
D	102
E	105
F	101
G	94
A-2	57
	<u>763</u>

Old North Barracks

A-2	41
B	95
C	95
D	101
E	95
F	18
	<u>445</u>

New North Barracks

I	97
K	99
L	98
M	97
O	97
H	102
P	80
	<u>670</u>

Total 2336

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This documentation is part of a multi-year project sponsored by the National Park Service and the United States Military Academy. Explained in HABS 5708, Volume I, "Methodology". This written documentation was prepared by Travis C. McDonald, Jr., architectural historian, in 1982-1985 based on fieldwork conducted in 1982.